

临床研究

超声引导双侧锁骨上臂丛神经阻滞在肩周关节松解术中的应用

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摘要:目的 观察超声引导行双侧锁骨上臂丛神经阻滞观察肩周关节松解术的麻醉效果及安全性。方法 27名拟行双侧肩周关节松解术的患者,美国麻醉医师协会分级标准(ASA) I~II级,0.4%罗哌卡因与0.8%利多卡因24 mL混合液在超声引导下双侧锁骨上臂丛神经阻滞,观察患者麻醉前后肩周关节松解运动时疼痛视觉模拟评分(VAS),腋神经、肩胛背神经和肩胛上神经阻滞完善率;评定手术全程的麻醉效果(优、良、差),记录并发症;观察麻醉前后患者平静呼吸和深呼吸时左右侧膈肌运动幅度。结果 麻醉前后患者MAP、HR、SpO₂差异无统计学意义;麻醉后双侧肩关节前屈、外展、后伸、环转摇肩、后伸内旋时低于麻醉前肩关节各项运动时的VAS评分,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);腋神经和肩胛背神经阻滞完善率100%,肩胛上神经92.6%;患者左侧和右侧膈肌运动幅度在平静呼吸和深呼吸时差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。1例发生部分膈神经阻滞,1例发生轻微局麻药中毒。结论 超声引导双侧锁骨上臂丛神经阻滞用于肩周关节松解术镇痛完善,安全可行。

关键词:超声检查;臂丛;神经传导阻滞;肩关节周围炎

Bilateral ultrasound-guided supraclavicular brachial plexus block in shoulder joint release surgery for shoulder periartthritis

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Abstract: Objective To observe the anesthetic efficacy and safety of bilateral ultrasound-guided supraclavicular brachial plexus block in patients undergoing arthrolysis for shoulder periartthritis. **Methods** Twenty-seven patients (ASA class I-II) undergoing bilateral shoulder joint release surgery and 24 ml received bilateral ultrasound-guided supraclavicular brachial plexus block anesthesia with 0.4% ropivacaine and 0.8% lidocaine. The visual analogue scale (VAS) scores for shoulder joint pain were recorded before and after anesthesia. The efficacy of axillary nerve, dorsal scapular nerve and suprascapular nerve block was evaluated, and the anesthetic effect and complications was assessed during surgery. Before and after anesthesia, the range of left and right diaphragmatic muscle movement was measured when the patient took a quiet breath and a deep breath. **Results** The patients showed no significant variations in MAP, HR, or SpO₂ after anesthesia. The VAS scores of shoulder joint pain during anteflexion, abduction, posterior extension, rotation, posterior extension and medial rotation were significantly lowered after anesthesia ($P<0.05$), but the left and the right diaphragm movement range showed no significant difference between quiet breath and deep breath ($P>0.05$). The rates of complete block of the axillary nerve and dorsal scapular nerve was 100%, and that of suprascapular nerve was 92.6%. Partial phrenic nerve block occurred in 1 case with mild local anesthetic toxicity in another. **Conclusion** Bilateral ultrasound-guided supraclavicular brachial plexus block in patients has excellent analgesic effect in should joint release surgery with good safely.

Key words: ultrasonography; brachial plexus; nerve block; periartthritis

肩关节周围炎主要特征是肩关节疼痛、肩关节粘连造成活动受到限制,而肩关节是人体诸多关节中活动度最大的关节,肩关节粘连会明显减少肩关节的活动范围,临床上患者常需进行手法松解治疗^[1]。静脉全身麻醉下进行松解治疗肌松不够,造成肱骨骨折的风险较大,同时患者感术后疼痛,故目前麻醉方法首选臂丛神

经阻滞麻醉。而传统双侧臂丛神经阻滞考虑到局麻药用量的限制以及对膈神经阻滞产生呼吸抑制等并发症,一般不能同时阻滞。GELFAND做meta分析^[2]和对1169例肩关节手术的前瞻性研究^[3]显示超声显像技术的应用使得臂丛神经阻滞成功率和安全性极高,且无严重的并发症。目前偶见临床报道超声下行双侧臂丛神经阻滞引起一侧膈神经阻滞后发生支气管痉挛等并发症,也有报道可以提供完善的术后镇痛且没有任何并发症发生,使其临床的应用效果及安全性尚存争议^[4-5]。本研究通过超声引导行双侧锁骨上臂丛神经阻滞,观察肩

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周关节手法松解运动的麻醉效果及患者呼吸时膈肌运动幅度,评价超声引导行双侧锁骨上臂丛神经阻滞观察肩周关节松解术的临床效果及安全性评估。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择本院2012年7月~2014年12月拟在锁骨上臂丛神经阻滞下行双侧肩周关节松解术患者27例(男7例,女20例),ASA I~II级,年龄48~65岁,体质量指数(BMI)20~28 kg/m²,颈部外观无畸形,无颈部手术史,无神经感觉异常,无局麻药过敏史者,无心肺系统疾病。患者行自身对照分为臂丛神经阻滞麻醉前和臂丛神经阻滞麻醉后20 min两组,麻醉前后均需使用M型超声测量患者平静呼吸、深呼吸时左右侧膈肌运动幅度。所有操作均由同一位有经验的麻醉医师完成。

1.2 麻醉方法

患者禁食、禁饮6~8 h,入室后开放静脉通道,监测MAP、HR、SpO₂,静脉注射盐酸托烷司琼5 mg,去枕平卧,肩部下拉,双臂自然放于体侧,手腕外展,掌心向上,头部偏向操作对侧。采用Micro Maxx二维便携式超声仪(Sonosite公司,美国)定位,线阵探头频率6~13 MH,超声探头取锁骨中点上1.5 cm处为超声扫描点,超声探头平行、紧贴锁骨中点上,探头轻触并垂直于皮肤,采集到锁骨下动脉及臂丛神经的最佳横断面声像图。穿刺点位于超声探头外侧2 cm左右,20 G静脉穿刺针(B. Braun公司,德国)进针方向与超声探头扫描在同一平面内。采用超声平面内显像技术,穿刺针突破锁骨下血管周围鞘(锁骨上臂丛神经与锁骨下动脉相接的位置)按三点法注射0.4%罗哌卡因(批号: NAGU, AstraZeneca公司,瑞典)和0.8%利多卡因(批号: 20140613, 北京益民药业有限公司)的混合液12 mL。一侧注射完成后,对侧按同样的方法注射相同剂量的局麻药。

1.3 观察指标

1.3.1 感觉阻滞效果 注药完毕后20 min,使用针刺法测定腋神经、肩胛背神经和肩胛上神经支配区的感觉阻滞情况:阻滞完善(无疼痛)、阻滞有效(痛觉减退)、阻滞无效(痛觉未改变),并评价各神经的阻滞完善率。

1.3.2 麻醉效果 在评价完成后,行肩周关节松解术,记录患者上臂前屈上举、外展、后伸、环转摇肩、后伸内旋肩关节五种松解手法时VAS评分,并在患者麻醉前和手术结束后使用超声测量患者平静呼吸、深呼吸时左右侧膈肌运动幅度(观察右侧膈肌运动时,探头置于锁骨中线和肋缘交界处;测量左侧膈肌运动时,探头置于腋中线与腋前线之间第9、10或10、11肋间隙处;体表放置探头位置不变并作标记)。并分析麻醉效果,其分为:优秀(松解时完全无疼痛),良好(松解时有轻微疼痛),差

(松解时剧烈疼痛,改为全麻后完成手术)。记录并发症,如误入血管、穿刺部位血肿、局麻药中毒、呼吸困难、气胸、麻醉相关的感觉异常等。

1.4 统计分析

采用SPSS 16.0统计软件进行分析,计量资料以均数±标准差表示,自身麻醉前后对照比较采用t检验,计数资料以百分比表示。以P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 患者一般情况

患者麻醉后20 min,其HR轻度增快,与麻醉前比较,MAP、HR、SpO₂差异无统计学意义(表1)。

表1 患者麻醉前后各生命体征比较

Tab.1 Vital signs before and after anesthesia in the patients (Mean±SD, n=27)

Time	SpO ₂ (%)	HR (bpm)	MAP (mmHg)
20 min after anesthesia	98.2±1.8	76.8±14.7	91.9±11.7
Before anesthesia	98.4±1.1	83.9±10.8	86.8±10.4

2.2 感觉阻滞效果

25例患者感觉阻滞效果完善,2例阻滞有效,为肩胛上神经支配区域感觉减退,各神经阻滞完善率除肩胛上神经为92.6%,余为100%。

2.3 麻醉效果

麻醉后效果优良率100%,4例在肩关节后伸内旋出现轻微疼痛,优秀率85.2%,与患者麻醉前肩关节运动比较,麻醉后关节松解运动时VAS评分明显降低,差异具有统计学意义(表2)。

与患者麻醉前膈肌运动幅度比较,患者膈肌运动幅度在深呼吸时轻微降低,差异无统计学意义(表3)。其中1例较麻醉前左侧膈肌运动幅度下降40%,出现膈神经部分阻滞。

2.4 并发症

患者麻醉后,均无误入血管、声音嘶哑、穿刺部位血肿、局麻药中毒、气胸等并发症,1例在手术医师使用扶他林(双氯芬酸二乙胺乳胶剂)后出现局麻药轻微中毒症状,表现为多语多动和兴奋感,经鼻导管吸氧20 min后缓解。

3 讨论

肩周炎是由于肩关节周围软组织病变引起肩关节疼痛和活动障碍的一组疾病,常常因疼痛刺激引起反射性的局部血液循环障碍,从而形成疼痛的恶性循环^[6]。目前在治疗上可分为缓解疼痛的治疗和恢复肩关节活

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表2 患者麻醉前后肩周关节运动VAS评分比较
Tab.2 VAS score before and after anesthesia in patients during shoulder joint movement (Mean±SD, n=27)

Time	Anteflexion	Abduction	Backward extension	Shake the shoulder	Backward extension and Internal rotation
20 min after anesthesia	6.1±1.0	8.1±0.7	8.3±0.7	8.7±0.3	9.0±0.8
Before anesthesia	1.5±0.5*	1.5±0.6*	1.6±0.5*	1.8±0.5*	1.9±0.7*

*P<0.05.

表3 患者麻醉前后平静呼吸与深呼吸膈肌运动幅度比较
Tab.3 The diaphragm movement in patients before and after anesthesia during quiet and deep breathing(Mean ± SD, n=27, cm)

Time	Quiet breathing		Deep breathing	
	Left	Right	Left	Right
Before anesthesia	1.62±0.37	1.75±0.52	4.15±0.58	4.33±0.59
20 min after anesthesia	1.59±0.34	1.69±0.57	4.20±0.60	4.27±0.55

动度的治疗两个方面^[7],以缓解患者疼痛和恢复肩关节活动度。

临床上常选择在斜角肌间隙水平臂丛神经阻滞麻醉下行肩关节松解手术,由于膈神经在前斜角肌表面由后外侧向前内侧走行,与臂丛神经相当接近,因此在斜角肌间隙阻滞臂丛神经时很容易阻滞膈神经,尤其在肌间沟顶部水平阻滞时更易发生,双侧阻滞则更容易阻滞膈神经,引起患者呼吸抑制^[8-9]。而锁骨上臂丛神经各分支比较集中,曾形象的形容为“上肢的脊髓”,也远离膈神经。在此区域可以完善的阻滞臂丛的上中下三干,也可以减少膈神经被阻滞的发生率^[10]。而与肩周关节支配相关的神经如肌皮神经、腋神经、肩胛背神经和肩胛上神经也可以得到完善的阻滞。本研究结果证明,0.4%罗哌卡因复合0.8%利多卡因12 mL可以很好阻滞臂丛神经用于肩周关节松解术。

双侧臂丛神经阻滞主要考虑潜在的局麻药过量中毒,气胸或膈神经麻痹后可能继发呼吸衰竭的危险,故不应同时进行双侧锁骨上臂丛阻滞,虽然此建议看似合理,但目前没有任何文献证明双侧锁骨上臂丛阻滞确实是临床禁忌^[10]。且肌间沟与锁骨上臂丛阻滞时,膈神经被阻滞的发生率与膈神经的解剖特点有关^[13]。临床上也偶见报道使用传统“异感法”进行双侧肌间沟臂丛神经阻滞出现膈神经阻滞引起呼吸抑制^[4],也有报道使用小剂量局麻药双侧肌间沟神经阻滞取得很好的效果^[11-12]。临床上使用超声引导锁骨上臂丛神经阻滞的报道较多,但都仅限于一侧,且关于局麻药完全阻滞尺神经的95%有效药物剂量(ED95)仅为0.7 mL,而使用2%的利多卡因阻滞每根神经最低仅需1 mL^[14-15]。本研究

结果显示,在27例病人中,单侧使用12 mL局麻药的麻醉有效率达100%,其SpO₂、MAP及HR均无明显改变,且所有的患者在手术过程中,手术医师对25例患者肌肉松弛感到满意,其中2例患者麻醉后由于单侧的肩胛上神经支配区域阻滞不完善,肩关节后伸内旋时产生轻微疼痛,其余关节松解运动阻滞完善,而对侧手术效果均满意。阻滞不完善的原因可能由于麻醉操作时,患者臂丛神经位置较深,在超声显影下与锁骨下动脉呈叠加关系,操作难度大,在三点法阻滞时靠近桡侧区域使用的药物剂量较少,考虑减少膈神经被阻滞的风险使得药物不能够完全阻滞位置靠近中斜角肌的肩胛上神经。

患者的膈肌运动幅度可以反映膈神经阻滞的程度,其判断标准见文献^[16],其中膈肌运动幅度与阻滞前相比下降大于75%甚至阻滞后膈肌运动消失则为膈神经麻痹。本研究中,出现1例膈肌运动幅度较麻醉前下降40%,出现膈神经部分阻滞,可能原因为臂丛神经阻滞时,在阻滞肩胛上神经时药液随着锁骨下动脉波动向内扩散引起膈神经部分阻滞。本研究结果证明即使小剂量的局部麻醉药选择锁骨上臂丛阻滞,由于膈神经与臂丛神经的密切关系,膈神经被阻滞的可能性依然存在。对于临床超声操作不熟练的麻醉医师,并不建议行双侧锁骨上或肌间沟臂丛神经阻滞,以免出现呼吸功能不全的情况。同时,若药液扩散至颈内动脉周围,则会引起迷走神经阻滞,出现交感兴奋表现^[17]。而选择锁骨上臂丛神经阻滞时药液很难穿透进入到颈内动脉周围,本研究中患者在麻醉后术中出现心率加快可能系紧张所致。

综上所述,超声引导下双侧锁骨上臂丛神经阻滞用于肩周关节松解术安全、可靠、有效,但依然存在膈神经被阻滞的可能性。

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